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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RAY ASKINS, et al.

Plaintiffs,  
v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY, et al.

Defendants.

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)  
) No. 12-cv-2600 W-BLM  
)  
)  
) Date: January 25, 2016  
) Time: NO ORAL ARGUMENT  
) PURSUANT TO LOCAL  
) RULE  
) Courtroom: 7  
)  
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**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS FIRST  
AMENDED COMPLAINT BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY**

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## INTRODUCTION

In its Order of September 30, 2013, this Court held that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's ("CBP") photography policy survives a strict scrutiny analysis under the First Amendment. *See* Order Grant. in Part and Deny. in Part Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss with Leave to Amend, ECF No. 42, at 13-14. Despite that holding and the dismissal of Plaintiffs' First Amendment challenges to the constitutionality of CBP's policy, based on the identical facts that gave rise to their original complaint, Plaintiffs now attempt to revitalize their First Amendment challenge by crafting their claims in a slightly different manner.

Regardless of the gloss Plaintiffs now attempt to place on their re-asserted First Amendment claims, the Court's prior holding as to the constitutional validity of CBP's photography policy remains controlling and renders Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint subject to immediate dismissal. The Court's prior ruling upholding CBP's photography restrictions in the face of a First Amendment challenge was not "clearly erroneous;" the enforcement of that ruling would not work "a manifest injustice;" and there has been no intervening change in circumstances or controlling authority that would make reconsideration of the Court's prior ruling appropriate. *Thomas v. Bible*, 983 F.2d 152, 154 (9th Cir.1993). Accordingly, Plaintiffs' claims are precluded from review under the law-of-the-case doctrine, and should be promptly dismissed.

Moreover, to the extent Plaintiffs' re-fashioned claims rely on a so-called "reasonable fear" that CBP's policies might be applied against them to their detriment at some point in the future, those claims are subject to dismissal for lack of standing. That purported injury is not concrete or particularized and is based on hypothetical future events that have not occurred and, indeed, may never occur. Such allegations are insufficient to meet the constitutional requirement of standing.

## BACKGROUND

### A. CBP policy restricting photography on land ports of entry

In their First Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs' challenge the First Amendment validity of CBP's photography policies. As discussed in Defendants' prior Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 22), statutory and regulatory authority allow agencies to regulate certain conduct on federal property. *See generally* 40 U.S.C. § 1315(c); 41 C.F.R. §§ 102-74.365-.455. Included among this authority is the ability to close portions of federal property to the public as needed for the orderly conduct of government business, *see id.* § 102-74.365, and the discretion to inspect the possessions of visitors to federal property and to conduct a full search incident to arrest, *see id.* § 102-74.370. Federal regulations likewise impose restrictions on members of the public who visit federal property; for example, visitors are prohibited from loitering, exhibiting disorderly conduct, unreasonably obstructing entries and exits, or otherwise impeding or disrupting the performance of official duties by government employees. *See id.*

1 § 102-74.390; *see also id.* §§ 102-74.380 (prohibiting destruction of property); 102-  
2 74.430 (traffic control); 102-74.400 - .405 (prohibiting alcohol and drugs); 103.74.435  
3 - .440 (prohibiting explosives and weapons). Nor can they distribute or post  
4 pamphlets, handbills, or flyers except as part of authorized government activities, *see*  
5 *id.* § 102-74.415, or conduct unauthorized solicitations for commercial, charitable, or  
6 political purposes, *see id.* § 102-74.410. With respect to photography, federal  
7 regulations prohibit individuals on federal property from taking photographs or film of  
8 “space occupied by a tenant agency for non-commercial purposes” without “the  
9 permission of the occupying agency concerned.” *See id.* § 102-74.420(a). “Except  
10 where security regulations, rules, orders, or directives apply,” the regulations permit  
11 photography of “[b]uilding entrances, lobbies, foyers, corridors, or auditoriums for  
12 news purposes.” *Id.* § 102-74.420(c).

13  
14 Pursuant to this authority, CBP has issued a national policy concerning  
15 photography on ports of entry. *See* CBP Directive No. 5410-001B, Office of Public  
16 Affairs; Roles, Functions, Responsibilities (March 18, 2009), ECF No. 22-2. That  
17 policy does not restrict photography taken or video made outside of CBP-controlled  
18 property. *See id.* at part 6.2.2. (“CBP personnel should not prevent the lawful efforts  
19 of the news media to photograph, tape, record, or televise an enforcement action from  
20 outside a designated perimeter as long as the CBP-controlled area has not been  
21 breached.”). Instead, the policy applies only to individuals physically present on  
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1 CBP-controlled property. Pursuant to the policy, authorization of such photography  
2 “shall be made in consultation with the appropriate Public Affairs Specialist and with  
3 the concurrence and control of the appropriate CBP supervisor.” *Id.* at part 6.2.3.  
4  
5 When deciding whether to authorize a photography request, CBP officials must act  
6 “without favoritism . . . while not compromising the DHS/CBP mission.” *Id.* at part  
7  
8 3.1. Moreover, “responses to news organizations and individuals shall be tempered by  
9 concerns for on-going investigations; sensitive foreign activities; operational factors;  
10 detection, targeting and selectivity factors; techniques and capabilities; exchange of  
11 intelligence; and matters in litigation.” *Id.* CBP officers retain the authority to detain  
12 a photographer and his or her recording equipment, but only if the individual “has  
13 violated federal law, unlawfully breached the security of a CBP facility, or has  
14 endangered the safety of CBP personnel.” *Id.* at part 6.2.4.  
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17 In addition to that directive, CBP’s San Diego Office of Field Operations has  
18 issued media ground rules requiring advanced authorization of filming or  
19 photographing on port-of-entry property. *See* U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
20 Ground Rules for News Media Representatives When Visiting Southern California  
21 Ports of Entry (“Media Ground Rules” or “Ground Rules”), ECF No. 22-3, at ¶ 1.  
22  
23 The Ground Rules “are operative at all times” due to “concerns for the privacy of the  
24 traveling public, integrity of law enforcement and investigative activities, and safety  
25 of visiting media representatives and the public.” *Id.*  
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1 **B. Allegations in the Original Complaint**

2 Plaintiffs are two individuals who violated CBP policies regulating photography  
3 at ports of entry. In the original Complaint, Mr. Askins alleged that in April 2012, he  
4 took photographs of the secondary inspection area at the Calexico port of entry as part  
5 of his interest in analyzing traffic pollutants at border crossings. *See* Compl., ECF  
6 No. 1, ¶¶ 18-19, 22. Mr. Askins admitted that he did not obtain advanced  
7 authorization from CBP to take such images, and he alleged that upon discovery of his  
8 conduct, CBP officials deleted the images, briefly detained him, and subjected him to  
9 a pat-down. *See id.* ¶¶ 25-28.

10 In the original Complaint, Mr. Ramirez alleged that he also took unauthorized  
11 photographs of a CBP land port of entry. While crossing a pedestrian bridge at the  
12 San Ysidro port of entry in June 2010, Mr. Ramirez alleged to have taken  
13 approximately ten cellular telephone pictures of CBP officers conducting inspections  
14 and pat downs at a security checkpoint. *See id.* ¶¶ 37-39. Mr. Ramirez alleged that he  
15 and his wife were detained by CBP authorities for approximately fifteen minutes and  
16 that the images he had taken were deleted from his phone. *Id.* ¶¶ 46-49. Aside from  
17 the April 2012 incident with Mr. Askins at the Calexico port of entry and the June  
18 2010 incident with Mr. Ramirez at the San Ysidro port of entry, Plaintiffs did not  
19 contend that they have ever been prevented from photographing ports of entry, nor do  
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1 they contend that CBP has ever denied them a request for authorization to take  
2 photographs on port of entry property.  
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4 Plaintiffs filed their original Complaint in this case in October 2012, asserting  
5 claims under the First and Fourth Amendments against DHS and various DHS  
6 officials in their official capacities.<sup>1</sup> Just as they do now, in their original Complaint,  
7 Plaintiffs alleged that CBP's restrictions on photography violated their First  
8 Amendment right to free speech by constituting an impermissible prior restraint that  
9 chills, deters, and infringes on Plaintiffs' right to free speech. *Id.* ¶¶ 55, 61. In  
10 addition, Plaintiffs brought Fourth Amendment claims for unlawful search and seizure  
11 and excessive use of force. *Id.* ¶¶ 62-73. Plaintiffs sought declaratory and injunctive  
12 relief in the form of an order preventing CBP from restricting unauthorized  
13 photography on ports of entry, as well as relief preventing CPB from detaining and  
14 searching individuals who violate GSA regulations and CBP directives by taking  
15 unauthorized photographs on ports of entry. *See id.*, Prayer for Relief at A-C.  
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20 **C. This Court's prior rulings on Plaintiffs' claims**  
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22 In the four years since the inception of this case, the Court has made multiple  
23 rulings dismissing several of the claims Plaintiffs asserted in the original Complaint.  
24 The Court initially denied Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, holding that  
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26 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs' original Complaint also asserted a host of claims against fifteen unnamed  
27 CBP officers in their individual capacities. Those officers were never served, and  
28 Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint does not assert any individual-capacity claims.

1 Plaintiffs were unlikely to prevail on their First Amendment claim because they failed  
2 to establish a First Amendment right to photograph CBP officers executing their  
3 duties at ports of entry or to photograph the interior portion of secondary inspection  
4 areas at ports of entry. *See* Order Deny. Mot. for Prelim. Inj., ECF No. 35, at 7-11.  
5 The Court also held that Plaintiffs had not shown that they would suffer irreparable  
6 harm in the absence of an injunction or that an injunction would be in the public  
7 interest. *Id.* at 10-12.

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9 In September 2013, the Court issued an order (the “September 30, 2013 Order”)  
10 granting in part the federal defendants’ Motion to Dismiss. *See* Order Grant. in Part  
11 and Deny. in Part Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss with Leave to Amend, ECF No. 42, at 6-11.  
12 The Court dismissed Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claim challenging the  
13 constitutionality of CBP’s written photography policies, analyzing the claim under the  
14 strict scrutiny standard of review.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* The Court held that CPB’s restrictions on  
15 photography serve “perhaps the most compelling government interest: protecting the  
16 territorial integrity of the United States.” *Id.* at 10. The Court further held that the  
17 restrictions represent the “least restrictive alternative available to Defendants.” *Id.*

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24 <sup>2</sup> The Court applied a strict scrutiny standard in analyzing Plaintiffs’ First Amendment  
25 claims because it found a factual dispute existed as to whether the photography in  
26 question occurred in areas traditionally considered as public fora and because the  
27 policy in question was not content-neutral. *Id.* at 6-10. While the government  
28 respectfully disagrees with the Court’s analysis on those issues and maintains that  
CBP’s policy should have been analyzed under a standard of reasonableness, the  
Court’s holding nevertheless forecloses the claims Plaintiffs now attempt to assert in  
their First Amended Complaint.

1 The Court thus rejected Plaintiffs’ arguments that CBP’s photography policies were  
2 both over-inclusive and under-inclusive, and instead affirmed the constitutional  
3 validity of those policies. *Id.* at 10-11. The September 30, 2013 Order further  
4 narrowed the claims at issue in this case; the Court dismissed Plaintiffs’ Fourth  
5 Amendment claims to the extent those claims were founded on Plaintiffs’ contention  
6 that CBP’s policies condone deletion of photographs. *Id.* at 14. In a subsequent  
7 order, the Court clarified that CBP’s policies comport with the Fourth Amendment  
8 and accordingly dismissed with prejudice Plaintiffs’ claims to the contrary. *See* Order  
9 Granting-in-Part Defs.’ Mot. for Recons., ECF No. 56, at 25. The Court declined at  
10 that time to dismiss the possibility that Plaintiffs could raise a Fourth Amendment  
11 claim alleging that CBP engages in a pattern or practice of searching and seizing  
12 individuals *outside* of port of entry property. *Id.* Nevertheless, in their First Amended  
13 Complaint, Plaintiffs have declined to assert any Fourth Amendment claims.

#### 19 **D. Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint**

20 In November 2015, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint (“FAC”),  
21 which asserts three First Amendment challenges to CBP’s restrictions on  
22 photography. The first claim presents a facial challenge to CBP’s restrictions on  
23 photography on the theory that those restrictions violate the First Amendment because  
24 they “require advance permission to take photographs of matters . . . of public interest  
25 exposed to public view . . . .” *See* First Amend. Compl. for Decl. and Inj. Relief ¶  
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1 119, ECF No. 60. The second and third claims raise as-applied challenges; the second  
2 claim alleges that CBP’s restrictions on photography violate Mr. Askins’ First  
3 Amendment rights to “take photographs of matters . . . of public interest exposed to  
4 public view,” and the third claim makes identical allegations with respect to Mr.  
5 Ramirez. *Id.* ¶¶ 121-24. These three claims arise from the exact same two incidents  
6 described in the original Complaint. With respect to their as-applied challenges,  
7 however, Plaintiffs appear to differentiate their current claims from those asserted in  
8 the original Complaint by alleging that they now have a “reasonable fear” that if they  
9 try again to take photographs at CBP ports of entry, CBP “can and will continue to  
10 enforce the Policy and Ground Rules” to prohibit them from photographing “matters  
11 and events exposed to public view from outdoor or exterior areas” of the Calexico and  
12 San Ysidro ports of entry. *Id.* ¶¶ 66-69, 111-14. Surprisingly, Mr. Ramirez makes  
13 this contention despite conceding that the pedestrian bridge from which he originally  
14 took photographs in June 2010 has subsequently been decommissioned and no longer  
15 exists. *Id.* ¶¶ 101-10.

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22 Notably, unlike in their original Complaint, Plaintiffs’ FAC does not attempt to  
23 allege First Amendment “pattern or practice” claims. *Compare* Compl., ECF No. 1,  
24 ¶¶ 55, 61 (alleging that CBP has a “policy and/or *practice*” of not allowing  
25 unauthorized photography which constitutes “an impermissible prior restraint on  
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1 speech” (emphasis added)) *with* FAC, ECF No. 60, ¶¶ 119, 121-22, 124-25 (alleging  
2 that only “the Policy and Ground Rules” violate the First Amendment).

3  
4 Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment and an injunction prohibiting  
5 Defendants from precluding their ability to photograph matters exposed to public view  
6 “from exterior or outdoor areas of ports of entry.” *Id.*

### 8 STANDARD OF REVIEW

9 “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual  
10 matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’”  
11 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550  
12 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief  
13 above the speculative level on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint  
14 are true.” *In re Rigel Pharms., Inc. Sec. Lit.*, 697 F.3d 869, 875 (9th Cir. 2012)  
15 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). The Court’s “review of challenges to a dismissal  
16 for failure to state a claim is generally limited to the face of the complaint, materials  
17 incorporated into the complaint by reference, and matters of which [the Court] may  
18 take judicial notice.” *Id.* at 875-76. The Court “need not accept as true allegations  
19 contradicting documents that are referenced in the complaint or that are properly  
20 subject to judicial notice.” *Lazy Y Ranch Ltd. V Behrens*, 546 F.3d 580, 588 (9th Cir.  
21 2008).

## ARGUMENT

The Court has already held in this matter that the photography policies that Plaintiffs challenge in the FAC are constitutionally permissible; indeed, the Court has held that those policies survive a First Amendment challenge even under the strict scrutiny standard of review. Plaintiffs' claims are therefore barred by the-law-of-the-case doctrine and should be promptly dismissed for failure to state a claim.

The law-of-the-case doctrine recognizes that a court's resolution of a legal issue is binding on the parties for the duration of the litigation. Under this doctrine, "a court is generally precluded from reconsidering an issue previously decided by the same court in the identical case." *Goodrich & Pennington Mortg. Fund, Inc. v. Chase Home Fin., LLC*, No. 05cv636 (JLS), 2008 WL 698464, at \*5 (S.D. Cal. March 14, 2008) (quoting *Lower Elwha Band of S'Klallams v. Lummi Indian Tribe*, 235 F.3d 443, 452 (9th Cir. 2000) (internal ellipsis omitted)). Limited exceptions to the doctrine apply, although the Ninth Circuit has cautioned that "the discretion to review earlier decisions should be exercised sparingly so as not to undermine the salutary policy of finality that underlies the rule." *Moore v. James H. Matthews & Co.*, 682 F.2d 830, 834 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also Thomas*, 983 F.2d at 155 (holding that a district court's "failure to apply the doctrine of law of the case constitutes an abuse of discretion"). As such, a court may depart from a prior ruling *only* where "1) the first decision was clearly erroneous; 2) an intervening change in the law has occurred; 3) the evidence

1 on remand is substantially different; 4) other changed circumstances exist; or 5) a  
2 manifest injustice would otherwise result.” *Thomas*, 983 F.2d at 155. None of these  
3 exceptions apply here; rather, all three claims asserted in the FAC concern issues that  
4 have already been addressed by this Court. Those claims, therefore, should be  
5 dismissed under the law of this case.  
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8 **A. The Court should dismiss Claim One based on the Court’s prior ruling**  
9 **upholding CBP’s written photography policy as constitutional**

10 This Court’s September 30, 2013 Order expressly held that “CBP’s  
11 photography policy survives the strict scrutiny analysis due to the extremely  
12 compelling interest of border security and the fact that the Court finds the current  
13 policy to be the least restrictive alternative available to Defendants.” Sept. 30, 2013  
14 Order at 11. Despite this clear ruling, in Claim One of the FAC, Plaintiffs now seek  
15 to revive their First Amendment challenge to the photography policy. Plaintiffs  
16 contend that the “Policy and Ground Rules are prior restraints that violate the First  
17 Amendment” because they “require advance permission to take photographs of  
18 matters or events of public interest exposed to public view in exterior and outdoor  
19 areas of port of entry property.” FAC ¶ 119.  
20

21 But Plaintiffs provide no grounds in their FAC for the Court to disregard its  
22 prior ruling—there has been no change in the controlling law, no substantially  
23 different evidence has been adduced, and Plaintiffs do not claim that the Court’s  
24 ruling in this regard was clearly erroneous. *See Thomas*, 983 F.2d at 155.  
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1 Accordingly, the Court's prior ruling on this issue dictates dismissal of Claim One in  
2 the FAC. *See, e.g., Three Rivers Provider Network, Inc. v. Meritain Health Inc.*, No.  
3 07cv1900 WQH (BLM), 2008 WL 4200587, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2008) ("To the  
4 extent the second amended complaint includes previously dismissed claims, the prior  
5 ruling of the Court would apply as law of the case.").

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8 Moreover, the Court has already explicitly rejected the two bases Plaintiffs  
9 proffer as grounds for striking down CBP's policies, *i.e.* that the policy might  
10 encompass matters exposed to public view and that the policy provides too much  
11 discretion to CPB officials. The Court rejected Plaintiffs' challenge to the breadth of  
12 the matters encompassed by the policy in holding that the policy represents the "least  
13 restrictive alternative available to Defendants." *Id.* at 10. With respect to the  
14 discretion provided to CBP officials, the Court has already concluded that the policy  
15 "provides sufficient safeguard against officer discretion," including the fact that CPB  
16 requires any authorization be consistent with CPB's mission and precludes using  
17 favoritism when deciding to take action on a request. *Id.* at 11.

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21 In short, the Court has already rejected the key supporting allegations now  
22 advanced by Plaintiffs in support of their first claim. Thus, that claim is precluded by  
23 the law of this case.  
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**B. The Court should dismiss the remaining claims because the Court’s prior rulings make clear that CBP policy is constitutional**

The law of the case also compels dismissal of Claims Two and Three of the FAC. Other than being asserted by different plaintiffs, claims two and three are identical in scope. Each alleges that CBP’s restrictions on photography and the enforcement of those restrictions violate the First Amendment by “unreasonably restricting [plaintiffs’] right to take photographs of matters and events of public interest exposed to public view from exterior or outdoor areas of the . . . ports of entry.” FAC ¶¶ 121-125. In support of these claims, Plaintiffs assert that “it is irrational to prohibit the photography of such matters and events [exposed to public view], regardless of the nature of the forum from which they are taken” and that, to the extent CBP’s policy extends to prohibiting the unauthorized taking of pictures from public fora, they are not narrowly tailored. *Id.*

Both of these claims are precluded by the law of this case. As discussed above, the Court’s September 30, 2013 Order expressly rejected the conclusion that the policy was unconstitutional because it requires advance permission to record matters exposed to public view. Sept. 30, 2013 Order at 10. In so doing, the Court explained that “many issues of border security ‘exposed to public view,’ such as the identity of CBP officers and search techniques, would be unprotected under” a rule that applied only to matters not visible to public view. *Id.* The Court also described a photography rule limited to photography of private matters as being “impractical” and

1 “impossible to enforce” given the difficulty border agents would have in determining  
2 who was and who was not complying with such a rule. *Id.* at 10-11. Thus, because  
3 the Court has already established that the restrictions cannot be deemed  
4 unconstitutional merely because they apply to the photographing of matters that may  
5 exposed to public view, claims two and three are precluded and must be dismissed.  
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8       Moreover to the extent claims two and three are contingent upon an allegation  
9 that the policy restricts would-be photographers located on public fora, those claims  
10 are also precluded by the Court’s September 30, 2013 Order. As noted above, the  
11 Court applied the strict scrutiny standard of review in its earlier decision because it  
12 concluded that Plaintiffs had pleaded in their original Complaint that they were on  
13 public fora when they took the photographs in question. September 30, 2013 Order at  
14 8 (“Plaintiffs have plausibly plead that Mr. Ramirez was in a public forum when he  
15 took the photographs at issue here”); *id.* at 9 (“Plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that  
16 Mr. Askins was also in a public forum when he took the photographs in question”).  
17 Despite finding that Plaintiffs were located in a public fora when taking the  
18 photographs at issue, the Court nevertheless upheld the Policy and Ground Rules as  
19 compliant with the First Amendment under the strict scrutiny standard. *Id.* at 7-9.  
20 Thus, because the Court has already determined that the Policy and Ground Rules are  
21 constitutional— even when applied in a public forum—any claim to the contrary must  
22 be dismissed.  
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1 **C. Plaintiffs fail to assert an injury sufficient to establish standing**

2 As part of the case or controversy requirement of Article III of the Constitution,  
3 a plaintiff must have standing to sue. *See Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S.  
4 555, 561 (1992). To meet the “irreducible constitutional minimum of standing,” a  
5 plaintiff must demonstrate that he has suffered an “injury in fact” that is “fairly  
6 traceable” to the conduct of the defendant and which is “redressable by a favorable  
7 decision” of the court. *Id.* The alleged injury must be concrete and particularized as  
8 well as “actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical.” *Id.* at 560 (quotations  
9 omitted); *see also City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 103 (1983) (threat of  
10 injury must be “real and immediate”); *see also Get Outdoors II, LLC v. City of San*  
11 *Diego*, 506 F.3d 886, 891 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that the *Lujan* elements of standing  
12 apply to First Amendment overbreadth challenges). Moreover, the Supreme Court has  
13 affirmed that, even in the First Amendment context, a claimed injury “must be  
14 certainly impending” and it is not enough merely to allege a subjective fear of  
15 injurious government action, even if that subjective fear is itself “not fanciful,  
16 irrational, or clearly unreasonable.” *Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, — U.S. —,  
17 133 S. Ct. 1138, 1147-48 (2013). As the party invoking federal jurisdiction, the  
18 plaintiff bears the burden of establishing these elements. *Oregon v. Legal Servs.*  
19 *Corp.*, 552 F.3d 965, 969 (9th Cir. 2009).

1 Here, Plaintiffs appear to be attempting to assert an injury based on a so-called  
2 “reasonable fear” that if they try again to take photographs at CBP ports of entry, CBP  
3 might prohibit them from photographing “matters and events exposed to public view  
4 from outdoor or exterior areas” of the Calexico and San Ysidro ports of entry. FAC  
5 ¶¶ 66-69, 111-14. These allegations are based on hypothetical future events that may  
6 not occur as anticipated and, indeed, may never occur at all. Moreover, the four years  
7 that have passed without incident to Mr. Askins demonstrates that his alleged fear of  
8 CBP action is unreasonable and that no injury to him is certainly impending.  
9 Similarly, the six years that have passed without incident to Mr. Ramirez  
10 demonstrates that his alleged fear of CBP action is unreasonable and that no injury to  
11 him is certainly impending. Mr. Ramirez’s alleged fear is even more conjectural  
12 given that the bridge upon which he took the disputed photographs no longer exists.  
13

14 Put simply, Plaintiffs do not present an objective threat of specific future harm,  
15 and “[a]llegations of a subjective ‘chill’ are not . . . adequate” to confer standing.  
16 *Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 13–14 (1972). Plaintiffs’ failure to meet the requirement  
17 of constitutional standing deprives the Court of jurisdiction to entertain the complaint.  
18 *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 559-60.

## 24 CONCLUSION

25 For the reasons stated herein, Defendants respectfully request that the Court  
26 dismiss Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint.  
27  
28

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Respectfully Submitted,

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